



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Handling Severe Industrial Crises

What Steps Should the Nation Take If Businessmen and Labor Can't Agree?

THE 1959 steel strike, regardless of its outcome, has brought up the question of whether Congress should enact new measures to promote the settlement of big industrial disputes.

Many people argue that labor and management, when they become deadlocked in such conflicts, should be required to state their cases before an impartial arbitration board, or court, whose decision would be binding on both parties. Other observers believe that a compulsory arbitration plan would do more harm than good. Proposals on this subject may stir up much controversy among lawmakers next year.

Since 1947, Uncle Sam's principal tool in dealing with serious industrial disputes has been the Taft-Hartley act. It enables the government, under certain conditions, to secure federal court orders—or injunctions—sending workers back to their jobs for periods of 80 days. Such an order recently took effect in connection with the steel strike, after a legal battle that was carried all the way to the Supreme Court.

Steel mills are now getting back into operation; but, as we go to press, the dispute which led to a 116-day strike is still unsettled. So the big question is: Can the steel companies and the United Steelworkers union reach

(Continued on page 6)



FRENCH PRESIDENT Charles de Gaulle insists that he should be equal with U. S.-British leaders in making NATO plans

## Officials from NATO Lands Meet

They Will Discuss Ways of Improving Atlantic Alliance

TODAY, November 16, 200 lawmakers from the United States and the other countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are meeting in Washington, D. C. For 5 days they will listen to talks on NATO, and discuss the problems confronting it.

Among the delegates to the meeting are 18 members of the U. S. Congress. Senator James Fulbright of Arkansas heads the Senate group, while Congressman Wayne Hays of Ohio is chairman of the delegation from our House of Representatives.

Barring last-minute changes, speakers at the Washington meeting will include U. S. Secretary of State Christian Herter; Dean Acheson, Secretary

of State when NATO was formed; and Paul-Henri Spaak, Secretary General of NATO.

**Membership & goal.** Founded in 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization today has 15 members. They are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United States, and West Germany. NATO is also known as the Atlantic Alliance.

Member nations agree that an attack against one "shall be an attack against them all." The NATO treaty is, in effect, a warning to the Soviet Union that NATO is determined to defend the land of its member coun-

tries against communist aggression.

During the past 10 years, NATO has become the greatest military alliance ever assembled in peacetime. About 2,000,000 men are now assigned to the ground, sea, and air forces that defend a line stretching from Norway to Turkey, patrol the Atlantic sea lanes, and guard against an attack on North America by way of the polar regions.

The main military headquarters are called SHAPE (initial letters of Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe). Located near Paris, SHAPE is now headed by U. S. Air Force General Lauris Norstad. Naval headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia, are known as SACLANT (Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic). The top naval man is Admiral Jerauld Wright, also an American.

**NATO's troubles.** It is generally agreed that the Atlantic Alliance has been a major factor in checking Red aggression. Since the organization was set up, there has been no further communist advance in Europe.

To say that NATO has played an important role in helping to hold back the Reds does not mean, however, that the alliance is untroubled by problems. Many military men feel that NATO is still too weak to stop a large-scale communist attack on western Europe. They point out that the present strength of ground troops—15 or 16 divisions—is far short of the desired total of 30. West Germany, France, and other countries have dragged their feet in supplying forces for NATO.

Some observers believe, too, that NATO has come to rely too much on bombers and long-range rockets. They feel that the communists are unlikely to start a nuclear war, but that they might use troops in an "old fashioned" type of conflict like the war in Korea. They say we would have to oppose them with regular ground forces unless we chose to use nuclear weapons.

(Concluded on page 2)

## HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

### RED MOVIE STAR

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev is Russia's latest film star. A color movie that shows Khrushchev on his American tour is being shown to packed theaters in Moscow and elsewhere in the Soviet Union. Though the Red leader is always the center of attraction in events shown in the film, the movie also gives Russian audiences some glimpses of the beauty and prosperity found in the United States.

### FAIR FOR NEW YORK

New York City will again be the site of a world's fair if present plans are carried out. That city was chosen by President Eisenhower not long ago as the center for the 1964 global exhibit. The last world's fair on American soil was also held in New York, from 1938 to 1939.

### FLOOD OF COINS

The U. S. Mint at Denver, Colorado, is working overtime to keep Americans supplied with pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, and half-dollars. This year,

the mint has shipped out more than a billion coins of all kinds—nearly twice the number turned out in 1958. Treasury officials believe that the growing use of parking meters and vending machines are responsible for the increased demand for small change.

### HEAT UP THE ARCTIC?

Russia wants Uncle Sam to cooperate with Soviet engineers to build a giant dam across Bering Strait, the narrow strip of water separating the Soviet Union and Alaska. The Reds claim that such a dam, equipped with special massive pumps, could force warmer water into the Arctic thereby making it possible to grow crops in areas that are now too cold for farming.

Some scientists warn that such a project might do more harm than good. They point out that, if the Arctic area is warmed up, the Polar ice cap might melt. The melting ice, it is held, would raise the level of our oceans to such a degree that several coastal cities might be submerged.

### SOVIET COMPOSER HERE

Americans in several cities from coast to coast are getting a rare look at one of Russia's leading composers, Dmitri Shostakovich. He and 5 other Soviet musicians are winding up a 30-day tour of our country next Saturday, November 21.

Shostakovich, sometimes called the man who put Russia's Red revolution to music, was born in 1906 in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad. A composer at 11, he has written several musical scores commemorating events of the Russian revolution. He has also composed numerous symphonies, operas, and other musical pieces.

### U.S. EXHIBIT IN INDIA

Uncle Sam will have an exhibit at the World Agricultural Fair that opens in New Delhi, India, December 11. Our exhibit will cover 5 acres and will have 4 main buildings surrounded by lakes, fountains, and flowers. All phases of farm life in the United States will be shown in these structures.

# Problems Facing NATO

(Concluded from page 1)

thereby running the risk of touching off a global nuclear war.

Other disputed matters include the issue of admitting Spain to NATO, France's role in the alliance, and the possible expansion of NATO's activities. In the paragraphs that follow, we are putting forth the pros and cons on these controversial issues.

## Should Spain be admitted to NATO membership?

(Background: In recent months, there has been considerable controversy over whether or not to allow this nation to become a member of the Atlantic Alliance. President Charles de Gaulle of France has been a leader in recommending that Spain become NATO's 16th member, but officials in certain other NATO lands oppose the move.)

Yes, say some. "Spain's admission to NATO is a logical move. She borders Portugal and France, 2 other NATO members, and is ideally situated to furnish western defense bases. Protected by the Pyrenees from land invasion, Spain could not be quickly overrun. Yet she could provide bases

sharply divided in Belgium and the Netherlands.

"Many people in these countries would resent Spain's admission to NATO. Such a step might cause the defense effort to slacken in the northern lands. In the long run, NATO might be weakened by Spain's admission rather than strengthened.

"The entrance of Spain to NATO would not bring any appreciable benefits. Through a defense agreement with Spain, the United States already has the bases that are needed there. The equipment of the Spanish army is outmoded, and its soldiers would require training in modern techniques. Moreover, in this era of rockets and high-speed planes, Spain's mountainous borders would provide little or no protection from sky attack.

"To ally ourselves with a dictator like Franco would make NATO defenses in southwestern Europe too dependent on the whims of one man. In the past, Franco has held that his army's primary role is to maintain internal order. It is questionable whether he would ever permit his forces to be moved to meet an attack outside of Spain's borders."

## Should France have an equal voice with the United States and Great Britain in guiding NATO?

(Background: At present, the United States and Great Britain have more influence in NATO than do the other countries. President de Gaulle is demanding that France have an equal say with the United States and Britain.)

No, assert some. "The fact is that France is not as strong or as influential a nation today as are the United States and Britain. While she has forged ahead under De Gaulle's guidance over the past 18 months, she still lags behind the United States and Britain in wealth, productivity, and in other ways. When she really becomes a first-class power once more, then she will merit a bigger role in NATO councils.

"The fact that France has backed down on her NATO commitments on several occasions is further reason why she should not be given a bigger say at this time. She has sent part of the troops that she pledged to NATO to Algeria, has rejected stockpiling of American nuclear warheads on French soil, and has refused to say in advance that she would let her Mediterranean fleet come under NATO's control in wartime.

"To give in to French demands un-



SECRETARY GENERAL of NATO,  
Paul-Henri Spaak

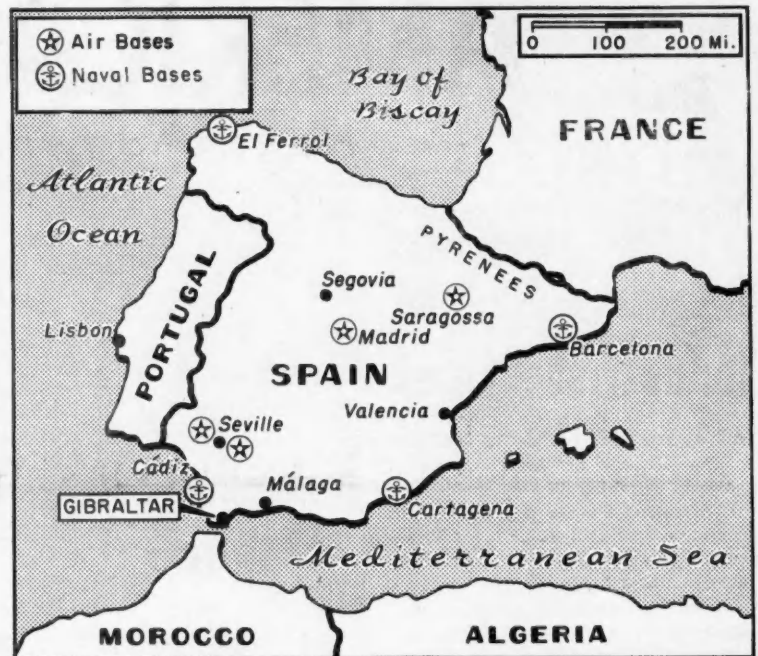
close enough to Russia so that a swift counterattack could be launched in case communist forces strike.

"Spain has an army of 461,000 men, and the Spaniards have long been noted as tough, courageous fighters. They could make a large contribution to NATO troop strength.

"It is time to bury old animosities that date back before World War II when the Spanish leader, Francisco Franco, was friendly with the leaders of Nazi Germany and fascist Italy, the axis nations that the United States and its allies fought. Spain today belongs to the United Nations, and is a military partner of the United States. Why shouldn't she become a full-fledged member of NATO?

"Many people do not approve of the dictatorial way in which Franco rules Spain, yet he has maintained stability and has effectively checked the communists. Moreover, as Spain is increasingly drawn into contact with free-world nations, the more likely it is that her government will be influenced to adopt truly democratic ways."

No, reply others. "Regardless of the sentiment in some quarters for admitting Spain to NATO, it is a fact that several member countries of the defense group are opposed to the idea—for example, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. Opinion on the matter is



U. S. BASES above were established by special agreement with Spanish government. Spain isn't in NATO now, but may be invited to join later.

der these conditions would, in effect, be 'buying' De Gaulle's cooperation. Such a policy might induce other countries—West Germany, for example—to try similar tactics."

Yes, say others. "France deserves to have equal rating in NATO with the United States and Britain. Her geographical position in the very heart of western Europe makes her indispensable to NATO. Along with America and Great Britain, she is a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Within a short time, she is expected to explode her first nuclear bomb at testing grounds in the Sahara Desert, and will join Britain and the United States as an atomic power.

"Moreover, De Gaulle has shown himself to be one of the most able statesmen in the western nations. Anyone acquainted with his record in World War II when he rallied French resistance to German occupation of his country knows that under De Gaulle's leadership France would fulfill all of her commitments to NATO in case of war.

"To give France a bigger voice in the Atlantic Alliance would remove some of the disagreements now troubling the organization, and would increase NATO's strength and effectiveness."

## Should NATO expand its activities into the political and economic fields?

(Background: Proposals have been made on several occasions in recent years that NATO branch out into other than military activities. A re-

cent proposal of this nature was advanced by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson. He suggested that North America and western Europe join in an Atlantic community organization with broader powers than NATO now has.)

Yes, declare some. "In 1949 it was sufficient merely to meet the military threat posed by Russia, but in 1959 that is not enough. The Soviet offensive today is largely economic and political. To meet this challenge, NATO must coordinate the actions of its member countries in these other areas.

"For example, Moscow is granting aid to many underdeveloped lands, and is sending engineers and technicians to help these countries. Though the western nations are embarked on similar programs, the latter are not being coordinated in the best ways possible. An expanded NATO could well oversee this job.

"At the same time, the Atlantic nations must strengthen their political bonds, for we shall be faced by the communist threat for many years. It would be a good idea to let NATO officials play a bigger role than they now fill in settling political disputes that create friction among NATO lands."

No, assert others. "Why talk of expansion into other fields when so much still needs to be done to promote military cooperation? If we relax our guard a minute, the Reds will try further military moves. NATO should stick to the all-important defensive task for which it was established in 1949.

"NATO isn't equipped to handle economic-aid problems. Let's leave those matters up to individual nations. The United Nations and various regional groups are now doing a great deal to coordinate such programs in southeast Asia, Latin America, Africa, and other of the world's underdeveloped regions.

"Political cooperation with our allies can best be promoted by civilian agencies like our own State Department. Let's not destroy NATO's effectiveness as a military group by piling on it tasks for which the organization is not fitted. An expansion of the Atlantic Alliance's activities would be unwise and impractical."

—By HOWARD SWEET



DELEGATE to NATO meeting, Senator William Fulbright of Arkansas



WAYNE HAYS, Representative from Ohio, also a delegate



## One Way to Observe Thanksgiving Day

By Clay Coss

If you were an average youth living in India, your way of life would be extremely different from what it is now. At your age, you would probably not have been going to school for some time. You might not have attended more than several years, if at all. Instead, you would have gone to work very young in order to help support yourself and make things easier for your parents.

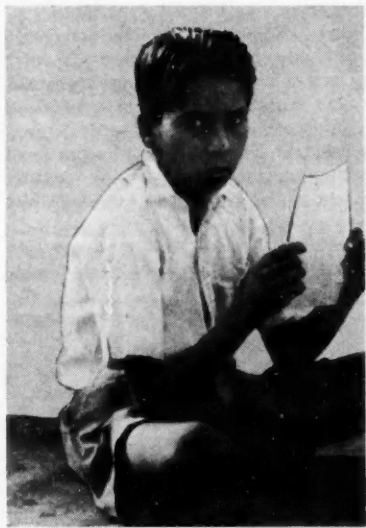
The job you'd be performing would not pay anything like as much as a similar job in this country. Moreover, there would be little chance of your doing a great deal better later on. Career prospects would be dismal.

You would lack most of the material comforts and luxuries that the majority of young Americans enjoy. Your home would have little furniture, no electric refrigerator, no gas or electric stove, no central heating, practically no modern equipment of any kind. Your parents would not have a car, a television set, or probably even a radio. Your home would be without newspapers, magazines, or books.

A number of young people in India, of course, do possess these advantages. The large majority, however, do not.

This does not mean that all the poverty-stricken people of India are unhappy. There are rich values in life other than material comforts and luxuries. Nevertheless, these latter possessions, if used wisely, can add to the enjoyment of living.

You, the young people of America, have a tremendous amount for which to be thankful. One way to express

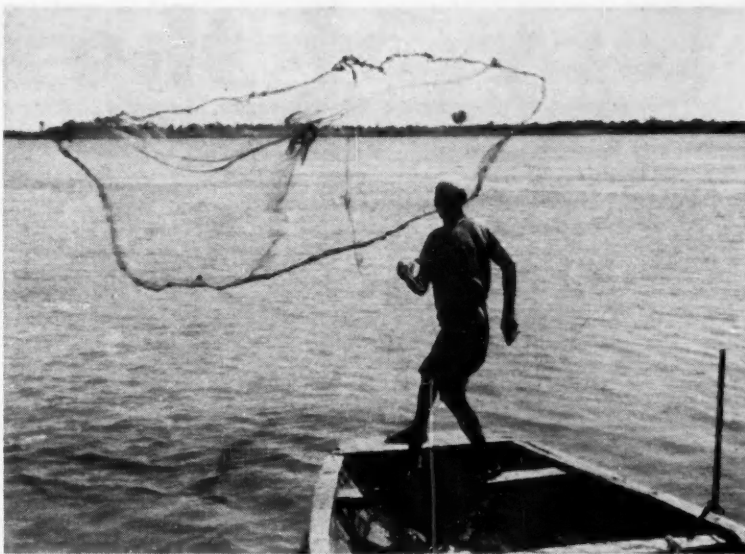


THIS INDIAN youth and millions of others like him don't begin to have the advantages enjoyed in America

your thanks is to pass on part of your good fortune to those who are not nearly so well off as you are.

During the last several weeks, we have been appealing for dimes from our readers in order to raise money for *Sunshine*, a youth magazine in India. One dime may not seem much to you, but every one sent to us will put another *Sunshine* magazine in an Indian home.

If you have not sent in your dime, there could be no better time than now to do so. Mail it to *Sunshine*, c/o *American Observer*, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.



FISHERMAN on the Nile River below Khartoum, the capital of Sudan

## Geographical Glimpses

### Agreement on Nile River

SUDAN and Egypt are settling old differences over sharing the historic Nile River. Under an agreement reached 2 weeks ago, both lands can increase sharply their use of water for irrigation of farms and production of electric power to run industry.

**Egypt** (which is joined with Syria in the United Arab Republic) can now go ahead with plans for a new high dam in the Aswan area. This dam will multiply by 25 the amount of water available from an old one, which was built over 50 years ago.

The new dam may take 15 years to complete, with preliminary work alone requiring 2 or 3 years. Total cost may reach close to 2 billion dollars.

The Soviet Union has lent \$92,000,000 for the dam so far, and Soviet engineers are due in Egypt this week to help start the project. A U. S. offer of aid was withdrawn in 1956 after Egyptian leader Gamal Nasser began to deal with Russia. However, our offer may be revived if relations with Nasser improve.

**Sudan** can increase by 4 times the amount of Nile waters she has used under older agreements. Sudan expects aid from Egypt in building several new dams. This help would be a sort of payment for Sudanese land that will be flooded when water behind the planned Aswan dam spreads into a huge lake. An Egyptian newspaper says there may also be a cash payment of \$42,000,000.

**For both lands**, realization of their plan can lead to higher standards of living. Average annual income in both is under \$100 a year, and most of the people live on a meager diet of bread, beans, and rice.

**Egypt** (not including Syria) has an area of 386,000 square miles, about 3 times that of California. Population is 25,000,000. If these people are to prosper in a country that is largely desert, more farm land is needed. Water for irrigation is the answer. Similarly, water is the answer to furnishing power for industry.

**Sudan** has an area of 967,500 square miles, about 6 times that of California. Population is just over 9,000,000. Its problems are similar to those of Egypt so far as water is concerned. In addition, Sudan shares with Egypt the presently difficult task of finding

markets for cotton—the main export crop of both lands.

Under Egyptian-British rule for many years, Sudan became an independent republic on January 1, 1956. Parliament was dissolved in 1958, and the country is now under military rule.

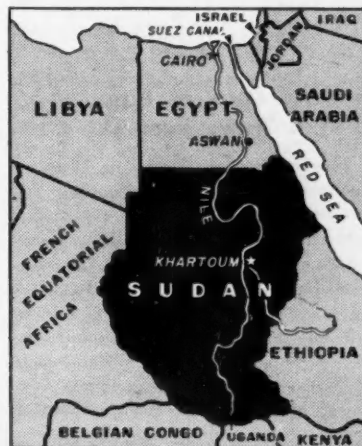
A trade agreement between Egypt and Sudan is expected to be made in the near future if all goes well with the river agreements.

**The Nile.** Farmers were working the land along the Nile some 6,000 years ago. In olden times, yearly floods deposited a layer of black silt to enrich the soil. Today, irrigation dams check spread of the silt, and other means of fertilization are necessary.

The Nile is often called the world's longest river, with a length of some 4,000 miles. Claims are also made for No. 1 position by the Amazon and our Missouri-Mississippi system, however. There is no certain ranking, for measurements may not be exact. Also, length depends on the number of tributaries that may be counted.

The Nile has 2 main branches. The White Nile flows out of Lake Victoria from British Uganda. It joins the Blue Nile in Sudan, and the single Nile continues northward through Egypt.

The river splits again near Cairo, and 2 main channels carry its waters to the Mediterranean Sea. The split forms a fertile delta.



NILE'S 2 big branches are the White, flowing from Uganda; and the Blue, which rises in Ethiopia

## Readers Say—

The campaign for giving dimes to help provide copies of *Sunshine* in India is worthwhile. Students, the future citizens of America, should back this drive. It is one way to help keep communism from spreading.

CAROL KAHN,  
Richmond, Virginia

If we wish to discourage juvenile crime, we should put names of offenders in newspapers. We should also work harder to do away with slums in cities, for they are major centers of juvenile trouble.

BOB MIKELSEN,  
Shelton, Washington

It is my opinion that supervised recreational facilities, wise adult directors, and sympathetic understanding of youth's problems—without belittling their importance—are necessary if teen-agers are to grow up with a strong moral character.

KATHY MOORE,  
Detroit, Michigan

I was disgusted at the way Mr. Khrushchev was greeted in some American cities on his visit here. Mind you, I'm not agreeing with his methods—not by a long shot—but everyone should have greeted him cordially to make his visit a truly pleasant one.

JACKIE ROKOS,  
Traverse City, Michigan

Work camps are a good idea for helping troubled youth. However, I suggest that they be assigned to work in their own cities and towns. It seems to me that these teen-agers would soon become proud of the job they were doing—if they were helping to clean up their own slum areas, for example.

ANNA MINIATT,  
Bruce, Wisconsin



The most formidable world problem before any generation—that of peace—is being passed on to today's youth. We, therefore, have the right to make ourselves heard. Are we protecting ourselves in an arms race by creating more fear and tension? I say NO. The only hope is complete world disarmament under international control. We young people should pool all our efforts to seek a way to bring this about.

MARGERY APSEY,  
Hastings-on-Hudson, New York

Your article on national crime points out that between 95% and 98% of school-age youths are law-abiding. This is an important point, one that is not usually brought out.

CELIE MURPHY,  
Richmond, Virginia

More sponsored school activities for teen-agers would help them to build a responsible attitude toward their communities and to become better citizens of the United States.

ANNA RAFFO,  
Richmond, Virginia

I have been reading about the United Nations refusing membership to Red China. I disagree with the UN in this case. I favor trying anything reasonable to ease tensions in Asia. If we gained nothing else from letting Red China in the UN, the Economic and Social Council would at least have a chance to help improve living conditions in the Asian land—and this should help to better relations.

BILL WATTENBERG,  
Tallahassee, Florida

# The Story of the Week

## President Will Soon Visit Nine Nations

President Eisenhower will begin a 20,000-mile, 9-nation goodwill tour early next month—his longest trip abroad since taking office. He is scheduled to call on Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Iran, and Greece, before flying to France for a summit meeting of western leaders in Paris on December 19. On his return home from Paris, he will stop off at Morocco.

The Chief Executive's trip to India and other nearby lands will be the first visit to that part of the globe ever made by an American President. Mr. Eisenhower will be the second U. S. Chief Executive to visit the head of the Roman Catholic Church when he meets Pope John XXIII during his tour of Italy—the other was Woodrow Wilson in 1919.

President Eisenhower's visit to India has special significance at this time because of the Asian land's trouble with Red China. The Chief Executive's trip to India shows our concern for that country's safety in the face of communist assaults on her frontiers. Mr. Eisenhower's tour is also a reminder to India and other nations on his itinerary that we value them highly as friends.

## Hope for Homeless in World Refugee Year?

It is estimated that there are at least 135,000 homeless refugees—many escapees from communist lands—in Europe today. There are additional hundreds of thousands of displaced individuals in other parts of the globe.

These homeless persons hope they will find permanent places to live during the current World Refugee Year, which began last July and runs until June 30, 1960. But, according to UN officials, not too much has been done to find new homes for refugees during the first 5 months of the plan, which was adopted by the world body last December.



**NEW IDEA** for picking up lunch on way to work. Igor Bensen demonstrates 1-man helicopter at Pinehurst, North Carolina. It cruises at 60 miles an hour and can refuel at a service station (if city regulations permit). Price: \$6,995.



**IN THE AZORES**, small islands owned by Portugal, sheep-drawn carts are used mostly for hauling tools on farms, but sometimes for carrying a passenger. The Azores begin about 800 miles west of the Portuguese mainland.

However, the UN is making a new count of displaced persons, and another refugee group is preparing a publication that lists many homeless individuals, their skills, and aims in life. These lists will be distributed around the globe as soon as they are ready in the hope that more countries will admit the refugees.

At the same time, Uncle Sam plans to conduct a special study of the refugee problem in Europe this winter. Democratic Representative Francis Walter of Pennsylvania, who heads the House committee that deals with immigration matters, will direct the study.

## Two Favorite Shows For Holiday Viewing

An all-time favorite movie and a successful TV show that appeared last year will be presented over the Thanksgiving holiday.

"Miracle on 34th Street" looks ahead to the Christmas season. The movie stars Ed Wynn as a man who calls himself Kris Kringle. It will be shown over NBC-TV Friday, November 27, 8:30 p.m., EST.

"Art Carney Meets Peter and the Wolf" won wide acclaim when it appeared on TV last year. In the show, Carney plays the part of a fisherman who persuades the animals of the forest to make friends with the wolf. The animals are portrayed by marionettes. ABC-TV will repeat the program November 29, 5:00 p.m., EST.

## A Brief Look at Big Global News Events

Western-Soviet talks on ending nuclear weapons tests are moving another step forward. After repeatedly turning down American-British requests to study new methods for safeguarding against secret underground tests, Moscow recently agreed to discuss the matter. Starting this week, American, British, and Russian nuclear experts are to study the results of past underground atomic explosions and ways in which they can be detected.

Red Poland will receive about 200,000 tons of American surplus grain to help overcome acute shortages of feed

for animals in the Soviet satellite. Our agreement to send the grain to the communist country will raise Uncle Sam's total 1959 Polish aid shipments to \$66,000,000.

The United Nations has unanimously agreed to let its Disarmament Commission study all proposals on arms reductions that have so far been submitted to the world body. The 10-nation Commission, established by western and Soviet representatives earlier this year, is expected to begin work on the disarmament suggestions in January.

## Plan to Observe "Know Your America Week"

Freedom is the most powerful force on earth. But we must do more than enjoy its benefits—we must all fulfill our obligations as citizens. So spoke President Eisenhower a short time ago when he proclaimed November 22 through 28 as "Know Your America Week."

The special week in November is a time for us to take stock of our heritage as Americans, and to plan ways to strengthen democracy in every way we can. In the President's words, it is a time to "revitalize in every citizen a determination to study and apply the principles on which our nation was founded."

## U. S. Will Withdraw From Moroccan Bases

The United States has agreed to withdraw from 4 strategic Air Force bases and 1 naval base in Morocco. The outposts were granted to the United States by France in 1951 when she ruled that North African land. Since becoming independent in 1956, Morocco has raised constant objections to the presence of foreign troops on her soil. Because our government has built bases in nearby Spain, it is not so dependent on those in Morocco.

The evacuation will take place over a period of several years. This will allow the U. S. to use the bases for a little while longer and also reduce the effect which the withdrawal will have on Morocco's economy. American servicemen have been spending

about \$40,000,000 a year there, and these dollars are certain to be sorely missed.

In another development concerning overseas bases, Turkey recently announced that she will permit a NATO missile squadron to be established on her territory. The squadron will consist of 15 Jupiter missiles, each of which can carry a nuclear warhead 1,500 miles.

## Numerous Rocket Feats Planned for This Week

The rockets' red glare will be seen again and again this week as the United States and a number of other nations celebrate International Rocket Week, November 16 to 22. During this event, Uncle Sam will send at least 10 rockets into the skies in search of new information about the space above us. Canada, Britain, and some other nations will also make special rocket tests. As of this writing, it isn't known whether or not Russia will take part in the event.

This week's rocket probes are part of International Geophysical Cooperation—1959, known as IGC-59. The program is a continuation of the global cooperation on scientific projects conducted under the 1957-1958 International Geophysical Year.

## Anti-U. S. Feeling Again Shown in Latin America

A new wave of hostility toward the United States appears to be rising in the lands south of our border. Not long ago, noisy demonstrators attacked the U. S. embassy in Panama, denouncing our control over the Canal Zone. Venezuela, Brazil, and some other nearby lands have recently seized a number of American-owned firms because of strong local feeling against our enterprises there. Cuba's President Fidel Castro, who has been whipping up strong feeling against us in his country, has also taken over some U. S. holdings there.

What's behind this movement in Latin America? *New York Times*



**VETERAN LEADER.** President Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China is now 72. He is shown here with his wife at their home near Taipei, capital of Taiwan—the island headquarters of Chiang's government.



writer Ted Szulc says the actions of our southern neighbors seem to be prompted by "extreme nationalism" plus deep envy of Uncle Sam's wealth and a distrust of his motives in dealings with them. Though Mr. Szulc agrees that communists are taking advantage of the rising anti-American feeling south of the border, he says it is doubtful that the movement is actually directed by the Reds.

### Ruth Hagy's College Panel Show on TV

"College News Conference," the popular TV and radio panel show directed by Ruth Hagy, is now doing a special series on peaceful competition with Russia. Called "Challenge of Competitive Coexistence," the series seeks to examine how effectively we are competing with the Soviets in such vital fields as economic growth, defense, the conquest of space, and education.

The program appears every Sunday on ABC-TV and radio networks, from 1:00 to 1:30 p.m., EST. Every week, 5 college students from various parts of the country quiz prominent American and foreign guests in a hard-hitting interview.



STATE DEPT.  
Christian Herter



DENVER  
Ruth Hagy

The series was launched in September when Secretary of State Christian Herter appeared on the show. Earlier this month, AFL-CIO President George Meany was queried on how the growth of our economy compares with that of Russia. Last week, Secretary of the Army Wilber Brucker discussed our military strength. On December 6, Adlai Stevenson, twice the Democratic candidate for President, will be questioned on the same issue that Mr. Meany covered.

Many other leading personalities will take part in the well-known panel show in the weeks to come. On November 29, Richard Horner, associate director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, will appear. On December 13, the guest will be Arthur Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The idea for this series evolved from statements made by Soviet Premier Khrushchev when he toured this country. At that time he boasted that communism would win over capitalism in the years ahead. He repeatedly said that Russia is making much more rapid progress along industrial and scientific lines than is the United States. So Ruth Hagy decided to have guest leaders on the College News Conference programs discuss this challenge and give their opinions on how best to meet it.

### Florida Students Have Worthwhile Project

High school students of the Dade County, Florida, area are active in a movement known as the Intergroup Youth Council (IYC). This organi-

zation is sponsored by the state's branch of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.

IYC is made up of junior and senior high school students who belong to the Student Council, YMCA, YWCA, and other youth groups. Meeting once a month from October through May, the Intergroup Youth Council seeks to increase understanding and friendship among students of different religions, races, and social backgrounds.

We are grateful to Alice Samuels, president of the Miami Senior High IYC, for information about the youth group. We join her in hoping that news about the IYC will inspire young people elsewhere to organize similar groups if they have not already done so.

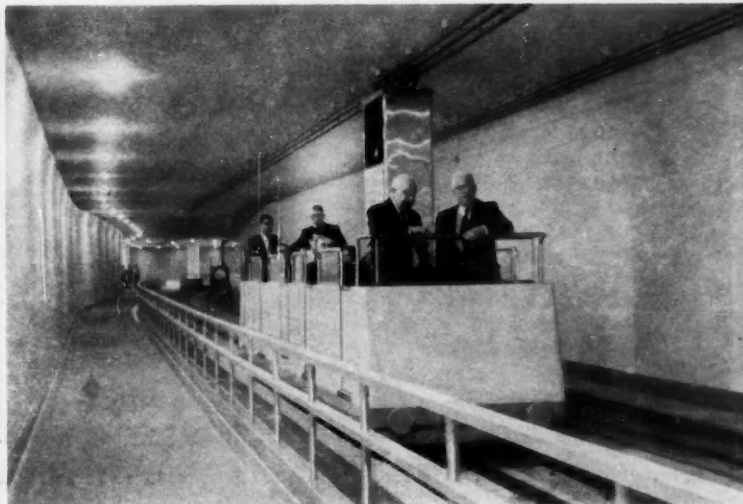
### United States Trade Receives a Boost

American exporters are now finding it a little easier to sell goods to Britain and France. These 2 nations have recently agreed to relax many former tariff restrictions that made it difficult to sell certain of our products to them.

Britain has lifted curbs on the purchase of such articles as watches, airplanes, fruit, and pork from the United States and other western nations. France has done away with most former barriers on the importation of farm equipment, clothing, building materials, household appliances, and numerous other similar goods.

The previous British and French controls on the purchase of certain goods from abroad were put into effect as emergency measures during World War II. After the conflict ended, many of the trade curbs were kept in force because both countries were critically short of funds. Now, with business booming in Britain and fairly prosperous in France, the 2 nations no longer need the emergency controls on imports.

The British and French trade actions are most welcome by Uncle Sam. In recent months, our overseas sales in



NEW SUBWAY for senators. It operates between the Capitol and New Senate Office Building, which was opened earlier this year. The 2 buildings are about 2 blocks apart. Taking a trial ride are Senator George Aiken, Republican of Vermont (right), and George Stewart, Capitol architect, at the front.

many lines of goods have been in a slump—so much so, in fact, that we have actually been buying more articles from other lands than we have been selling to them. This is an unusual situation, for we almost always sell abroad more than we buy from other nations.

### Indian-Red Chinese Dispute Gets Serious

Last week, India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and his top military and political advisers were holding emergency meetings to discuss the growing border strife with Red China. Within the past few weeks, Red troops have moved into more and more frontier areas that India claims as her own.

India is particularly disturbed by Peking's recent announcement that the Reds will no longer recognize the old frontier, known as the McMahon Line, between the 2 countries. This frontier was established in 1914 by agreement among China, Tibet, and the British (who at that time ruled India). Peking's out-and-out rejection

of this frontier line could lead to serious trouble between India and her communist neighbor.

We shall deal with this situation at length in December during the time of President Eisenhower's visit to India.

### Business Is Booming For Jet Airlines

The nation's commercial airlines see nothing but sunny skies ahead for their jet passenger craft. In their first year of operation, these planes have become so popular that the companies are now planning to add many more of the speedy craft to passenger runs.

The jet age in American commercial aviation began last fall when 2 of the new craft were put into service. There are now more than 60 of the giant planes carrying passengers on cross-country hops and overseas. Many more of the jets will be in use before the end of 1960.

These planes have set good records in their first year. They carried over 1,000,000 passengers without a single fatality. The only serious crashes took place on training flights.

### Rising Prices Trim The Dollar's Value

If the money in your pocket disappears a bit faster now than it did a year or so ago, the reason may be that the dollar doesn't buy quite as much today as it did in 1958. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which keeps tabs on our nation's living costs, says the prices paid for consumer goods have now risen to a record high.

The boost in prices, or inflation, has reduced the value of our dollar by about 2 cents within the past year. Going back farther, food and goods that could be bought for \$1.00 in the years from 1947 to 1949 now cost \$1.25.

#### NOTICE

Because of the Thanksgiving holiday, the *American Observer* will not be published on November 23. The next date of publication will be November 30. Best wishes for an enjoyable holiday!

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

CBS President Frank Stanton has eliminated quiz shows, fake applause, canned laughter, phony interviews, and other forms of dishonesty from his network. His next step will probably be to have real bullets used in the Westerns.



"How'd things go at work today, dear?"

"See that man? He can't hear thunder."

"Why not? Is he deaf?"

"No, it's not thundering."

★

Sir Winston Churchill was once asked what qualifications he thought the most essential for a politician. Without hesitation he answered:

"It is the ability to foretell what will happen tomorrow, next month and next year—and to explain afterwards why it did not happen."

★

Boss to employee: "I'd like to pay you what you're worth, but it's against the minimum wage law."

★

Sign in restaurant:

T-Bone ..... \$ .25  
With meat ..... \$1.50

★

The difference between gossip and news is whether you hear it or tell it.



AMERICA'S BEST INTERESTS ARE SERVED when the second attitude is adopted by labor and management negotiators

## Handling Severe Industrial Crises

(Continued from page 1)

agreement by late January, when the 80-day injunction period is due to expire? The workers may resume their strike at that time unless a settlement has occurred, or unless Congress has passed some new legislation on the subject.

In any case, Congress is almost certain to debate the issue of whether our country needs additional measures for handling deadlocks between unions and employers.

**What can the government do, under laws that already exist, in dealing with critical labor-management conflicts?**

• Here is what the Taft-Hartley act provides with respect to large-scale work stoppages:

If the President believes that a particular strike endangers "the national health or safety," he appoints a board of inquiry. This board studies the dispute and makes a report to the White House. Then, acting through the Justice Department, the President can ask a federal court to issue orders halting the strike for 80 days. (He can seek similar orders to keep business firms from closing down their plants and "locking out" employees because of an industrial quarrel.)

During the 80 days that the court orders are in effect, labor and management are expected to negotiate with each other and try to work out an agreement. A government agency, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, makes every effort to bring the 2 sides together. However, government spokesmen do not put forth any official recommendations on the terms of a settlement. As the 80-day period nears an end, the National Labor Relations Board takes a secret vote among workers on whether they want to accept the company's latest offer—whatever it may be.

At the end of 80 days, if no agreement has been reached, workers can resume their strike. The President

sends a report to Congress, and this report may include a request for new laws to deal with the situation.

• There is a separate measure, the Railway Labor Act, which creates machinery for handling worker-employer disputes on the railways and airlines. Here again, there are provisions whereby government authorities can temporarily halt or delay a strike, and can try to help the 2 sides work out an agreement.

• In wartime, Uncle Sam has taken sweeping measures to prevent industrial tie-ups. On various occasions during World War II, for instance, plants were seized and operated by the federal government as a means of warding off large-scale strikes.

• Some of our states have created machinery to deal with labor-management disputes. But most major industrial conflicts affect more than 1 state, and the courts in general have ruled that such cases are matters for federal action.

**What new measures are proposed, through which the federal government could intervene and try to secure a settlement in any serious deadlock between labor and management?**

Labor Secretary James Mitchell suggests that the President be authorized to set up a special fact-finding board at the very beginning of any major industrial dispute—long before a strike develops. Information brought forth by this group might influence public opinion in such a way that the 2 sides would be put under great pressure to work out a reasonable solution without engaging in industrial warfare.

Under the Taft-Hartley law, the President doesn't appoint a "board of inquiry" until a strike is ready to begin or is actually in progress. People who favor the Mitchell plan say: "The sooner an impartial fact-finding committee gets on the job, the better

chance there is to avoid bitterness and misunderstandings and thus to work out an agreement."

President Eisenhower himself has argued that government authorities should—under certain conditions—be allowed to make official recommendations on the settlement of disputes that cause major work stoppages. At present, under the Taft-Hartley act, boards of inquiry which deal with these emergencies are limited to reporting facts and can offer no formal recommendations.

Another proposal—one that goes much further—involves compulsory arbitration. Republican Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky has mentioned a possible need for this procedure, and so has Democratic Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts.

**Exactly what is compulsory arbitration? How would it work? What are the arguments for and against such an arrangement?**

In any arbitration process, the 2 sides in a dispute submit their disagreement to an impartial "third party"—either 1 person or a board. This third party can be chosen in various ways. At present, when a company and its workers agree voluntarily to arbitration, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service helps them choose arbitrators if they so desire.

Practically always, under arbitration, the 2 sides agree in advance to accept the board's decision. It is mainly in this respect that arbitration differs from mediation or conciliation. In these latter processes, a third party acts as a go-between. If he makes any recommendations for a settlement, they are not binding.

Compulsory arbitration would work as follows: If labor leaders and company officials couldn't settle their own differences, and if a threatened work stoppage were likely to cause a national emergency, the government would—as a last resort—order arbitration. Company or union officials could be penalized if they refused to comply, or if they didn't follow the decision of the arbitration board.

(The board's ruling undoubtedly would be subject to court review, however.)

**Pro and con.** People who favor this procedure argue:

"When 2 individuals become involved in a serious disagreement and resort to violence, they are taken into court. They aren't allowed to conduct their quarrel in a disorderly manner and thus disrupt the life of the entire community.

"Why not handle labor-management disputes in much the same way? We should furnish orderly means—such as arbitration—for the settlement of major conflicts, and we should compel labor and industry to use these means whenever they fail to reach agreement 'on their own.'

"A work stoppage in a key American industry inflicts severe damage on the nation. For example, steel shortages resulting from the 1959 steel strike have forced automobile plants and various other factories to shut down—thus throwing large numbers of people out of work. It is clear that the general public has a direct and vital interest in bringing work stoppages of this kind to a prompt conclusion.

"Says columnist Walter Lippmann: 'In the great industrial conflicts involving giant . . . corporations and unions, the national interest is paramount. . . . [So] the government should have the power to require compulsory arbitration, and to enforce observance of the verdict.'

"If this procedure were made available and held in readiness as a last resort, it probably wouldn't need to be used very often. Company and union officials would prefer to reach agreement by themselves, and would make a great effort to do so before the government demanded arbitration."

People who hold an opposing view reply:

"We can't be sure that compulsory arbitration, if provided by law, would be a seldom-used process. There is danger that one side or the other, in practically every dispute, would think it could obtain more through arbitration than otherwise. So, instead of making a real effort to bargain with

## HOW ARBITRATION WORKS IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES



EMPLOYER AND WORKER FAIL TO AGREE



WORKER AND EMPLOYER SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION



ARBITRATOR STUDIES CASE AND PREPARES DECISION



BOTH LISTEN TO DECISION OF ARBITRATOR AND ARE BOUND BY IT

CASES may be handled by a board or by 1 "referee." Most business and labor leaders oppose compulsory arbitration (see pros and cons in article).



the other side, it would merely wait for Uncle Sam to step into the picture.

"Thus compulsory arbitration could become the *usual* means of settling major industrial disputes.

"If unions and employers are *compelled* to submit their disagreements to arbitration groups operating under federal authority, then the government, in effect, will be telling workers how much they can receive in wages. It will also be telling employers how much profit they can make, and perhaps eventually what prices they can charge.

"These would be long steps toward governmental control of all business, such as exists in Russia. Employers and workers would, to a great extent, lose the right to make their own decisions.

"In some cases, especially those where large numbers of people are involved, a compulsory arbitration law might be extremely hard to enforce.

"If labor and industry agree—on their own—to submit certain questions to arbitration, the government should give them all possible help and encouragement. But it shouldn't try to force them into any such arrangement against their will."

These are among the arguments that have been brought forth as the nation looks for ways to deal with serious deadlocks between unions and management.

—By TOM MYER

## SPORTS

WITH the football season going into its final weeks, lanky Dick Norman of Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, seems likely to be named the top passer of the year. Earlier this month, Norman had completed 105 passes—more than any other college player in the nation.



STANFORD U.  
Dick Norman

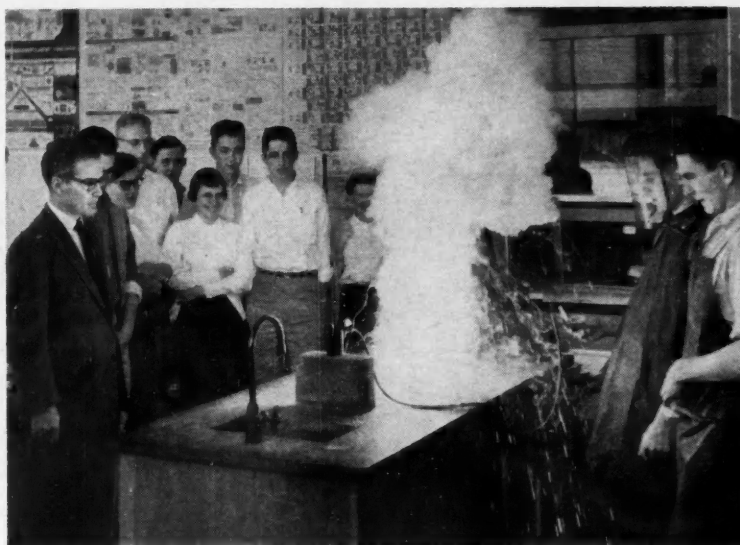
One of the 20-year-old quarterback's finest performances came against the Wisconsin eleven. Though the rain fell in sheets and the wind blew a gale, Norman—as one sportswriter described it —

"threw long, short, right-handed, left-handed, and two-handed for completions." Handling the slippery ball superbly, he completed 17 out of 25 passes.

Today, the forward pass is one of the most spectacular plays in football, but in the early days of the game, passing the ball forward was not permitted. Not until 1906 was the forward pass legalized. Even then, no one realized what a strong weapon it could be, and during the next few years it was seldom tried.

The forward pass came into its own as an effective maneuver in 1913. In anticipation of a game against Army, Gus Dorais and Knute Rockne, 2 Notre Dame collegians, practiced all summer on the forward pass. When the game took place, Dorais' passes to Rockne baffled the West Pointers, and Notre Dame—a small, little-known school in those days—won 35 to 13.

From that day on, the forward pass was used frequently. In later years, the shape of the football was changed slightly so that it could be gripped and thrown more easily.



STUDENTS and teacher (left) watch results of experiment in science class

## Careers for Tomorrow

### Good Prospects for Teachers

A TEACHER affects eternity. He can never tell where his influence stops," a noted educator once said. He meant, of course, that teachers help guide young people who will be the citizens and leaders of tomorrow.

We all have a fairly good idea of the teacher's day-to-day duties. He or she gives instruction in a skill, facts, attitudes, or a specialized subject. But the work of teachers does not stop here—they perform a variety of tasks.

If you choose this profession, you are likely to spend between 20 and 30 hours a week working directly with young people in the classroom. You may devote 15 to 20 or more hours in carrying out such duties as talking to parents, counseling students, grading papers, and working on community and educational projects.

A large number of college professors spend only about 15 to 18 hours a week in the classroom. But they generally devote more time to class preparation and research work than do other teachers.

In addition to classroom instructors, there are specialists who deal with handicapped children. Others are trained in guidance work. Still others specialize in children who have reading or related difficulties.

**Qualifications.** To be successful in teaching, you will need patience, tact, understanding, and a real interest in, and liking for, young people. Of course, you must also have a thorough knowledge of the subject matter you are to teach.

**Preparation.** For both elementary and high school teaching, you will need at least 4 years of college study. In a number of states, high school instructors are required to have an M.A. degree to be eligible for teaching posts. The M.A. takes an additional year or 2 of college work.

College professors are usually required to have a Ph.D. degree, requiring 3 to 4 years' study beyond the regular 4-year college course.

Most states require that teachers in both high and elementary levels be licensed before they can be employed by the public schools. In many cases, licenses are granted on the basis of education. In others, an examination is also required.

**Earnings.** Salaries depend upon training, type of school in which you

teach, and the part of the nation where you are employed. Beginning teachers in some rural areas may earn as little as \$2,500 a year. In the larger cities, salaries go up to \$8,000 or more annually, though they usually range between \$4,500 and \$6,500.

The average earnings of classroom teachers throughout the nation amounted to \$4,775 in the past school year. Salaries for college instructors are somewhat higher than are those for other teachers.

**Facts to weigh.** The teacher has the satisfaction of knowing that no other occupation is more important than this one. Teachers have the vital responsibility of helping to develop the abilities and personalities of tomorrow's leaders and of people in all walks of life.

While salaries are low as compared to those in professions requiring comparable training, the pay of teachers is steadily edging upward. Instructors often have to put in a large amount of over-time work without any increase in pay, but some of these extra activities, such as directing youth groups, can be interesting and stimulating.

By your own observations and by talking with teachers, you should be able to decide whether you think this is a desirable vocational field for you.

**More information.** Talk to your teachers or principal. You can also get material by writing to the Future Teachers of America, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

—By ANTON BERLE

Thousands of Chinese are at work on what will be the world's largest dam. The structure is to be 900 feet high and 2½ miles wide. The dam will block the Yangtze River west of Hankow and supply a great deal of electricity. The project is expected to take seven years to complete. It will be almost twice as large as our Grand Coulee Dam.

Squaw Valley, California, is fast changing from a wilderness area to a small city. The region is the site of the Winter Olympic Games to be held next February 18-28. Workmen are putting final touches on ice rinks and ski slopes.

## KNOW THAT WORD!

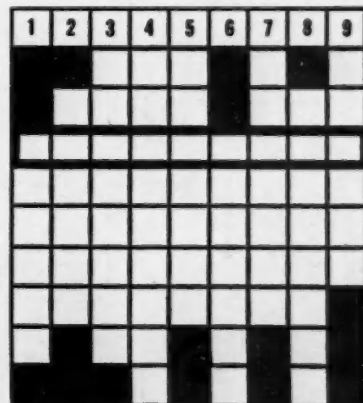
In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

- The armed forces of the Asian country showed signs of *decadence* (dē-kā'déns). (a) improvement (b) poor morale (c) deterioration (d) instability.
- The UN mission made a very *astute* (ās-tūt') analysis of conditions in the African country. (a) extensive (b) shrewd (c) shallow (d) controversial.
- The speech was delivered with *rancor* (rāng'ker). (a) humor (b) intense ill-will (c) sincerity (d) indecision.
- Russia apparently feels that the presence of a free West Berlin has a *baneful* (bān'f'l) effect on communism in East Germany. (a) very helpful (b) unimportant (c) very harmful (d) unusual.
- The ambassador was unable to *condone* (kōn-dōn') the actions of his country. (a) excuse (b) explain (c) predict (d) understand.
- The witness was asked not to give *extraneous* (ēks-trā'nē-ūs) testimony. (a) lengthy (b) inaccurate (c) detailed (d) non-essential.
- Attempts to win over the unfriendly government turned out to be a *fiasco* (fē-ās'kō). (a) complete failure (b) partial success (c) brilliant piece of strategy (d) wise move.
- The treasurer's report caused considerable *consternation* (kōn'ster-nā'shūn). (a) fear (b) enthusiasm (c) optimism (d) debate.

## PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell name of a prominent legislator.

- Head of Spain's government (last name).
- Easternmost member of NATO.
- They brought Thanksgiving idea to America.
- Some Americans argue that labor-management should be compelled by law to \_\_\_\_\_ disputes.
- U. S. general who heads NATO headquarters in Europe.
- Island member of NATO.
- Capital of Iraq.
- Capital of Sudan.
- Finding enough foreign customers for \_\_\_\_\_ is problem for both Sudan and Egypt.



## SCIENCE

A TINY city beneath Arctic ice on the island of Greenland may be home to a group of scientists through the winter of 1960-61. An ice tunnel (pictured below) has already been built by U. S. army engineers who plan to complete the housing project next summer.

In the past, scientists have left northernmost bases with the coming of cold weather. The glacial city should make it possible to continue research the year around.

There will be living quarters, dining rooms, kitchens, rooms for games and relaxation, and laboratories. The rooms may be heated and lighted by a small atomic power plant. Tunnels will connect all units of the city.

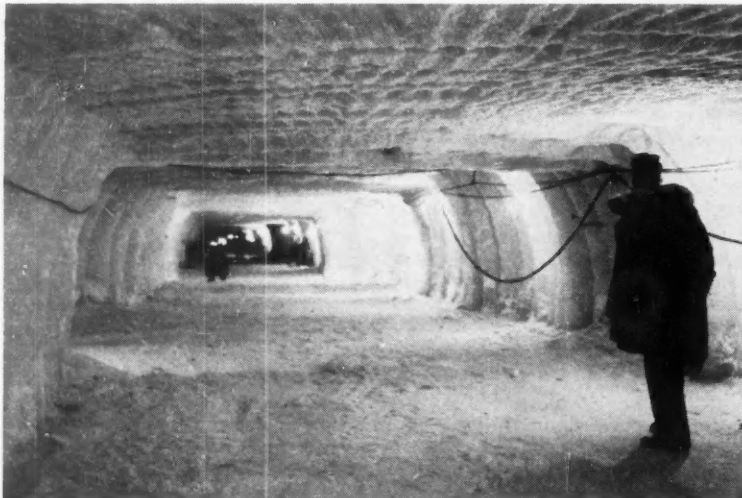
A special type of snowplow will be used in the construction. It cuts through ice and snow, and then reduces the frozen blocks to a fine, dry powder. The snowy powder quickly hardens into a material resembling sandstone. This may be used to form a roof over holes gouged out by the plow to form the community's structures.

Excavations will be made to a depth of 22 feet with a width at the bottom also about 22 feet. Walls will be lined temporarily with metal plates until the snow hardens. Then, the plates will be removed. Except for a few braces as reinforcements, the structures will consist entirely of ice and snow walls and roofs.

The site of the scientific community will be about 100 miles north of Thule, an Eskimo town in the far north. It has been a U. S. Air Force base since 1953. We maintain the base under an agreement with Denmark, to which Greenland territorially belongs.

The world's largest island, Greenland has an area of about 840,000 square miles. It is 1½ times larger than Alaska. Almost 85% of the island is covered by glacial ice and snow. Population is about 25,000. Temperatures may reach to 70 degrees below zero, or lower, during the winter in the far north. Summers are pleasantly cool.

Greenland is the world's only practical source of natural cryolite, which is used in making aluminum. Seals and walrus are hunted, and there are cod and halibut fisheries. Farming is limited mainly to small areas in the southwest. Cryolite is the chief export; others are furs, whale and seal blubber, and fish products.



TUNNEL built by U. S. Army as step toward "ice city" in Greenland



FAMILY AT TABLE on a Thanksgiving Day when our country was young

## Today and Yesterday

### America's Thanksgiving Day

THANKSGIVING Day is Thursday, November 26. It is a day that is very much a part of American history.

To most of us Thanksgiving means a feast of turkey, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, pumpkin pie, and other fine foods. The observance means much more, however. The day is one for giving thanks for the good way of life, the freedom of religion, speech, and other blessings that are ours in a free democracy.

#### Holiday's Origin

How did it begin? We know that in Biblical times the people of Israel held services of thanksgiving after crops were harvested. Later, the Greeks held harvest feasts, and the idea spread to many other lands.

When the Pilgrims went from England to Holland, they found that the Dutch set aside a day each year to give thanks for the independence they had won from Spain. The Pilgrims took part in the celebration which became a natural practice for them.

The first winter in the Plymouth, Massachusetts, Colony was a hard one. Almost half the members of the colony died. In the spring of 1621, crops were planted and the colonists waited anxiously as the crops grew during the summer. They were overjoyed when the fall harvest was good.

Governor Bradford ordered a celebration to give thanks for the harvest. He sent out 4 men to hunt, and they came back with turkey and other

fowl—which probably explains why we consider turkey a traditional part of the Thursday celebration. About 90 friendly Indians joined in with the Pilgrims and killed some deer for the celebration. It lasted nearly a week.

In the summer of 1623, the Plymouth Colony faced starvation. Drought destroyed many crops. So, in the middle of July, the governor set aside a day for prayer. Soon after this, the weather changed. The crops were saved.

Through the early colonial years, the Massachusetts Pilgrims set aside days for thanksgiving from time to time. Some of the other New England colonies also held festivals, but there seems to have been no regular observance every year.

Southern festivals were more often at Christmas time. Meals included oysters, fish, meat, and "good bread."

President Washington issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation, setting Thursday, November 26, 1789, as a day for honoring the new Constitution of the United States. In later years, the observance was often celebrated at different times in the various states. Some ignored the day.

#### Presidential Proclamation

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued a Proclamation making the last Thursday in November a national Thanksgiving Day. The day was so observed by yearly Presidential proclamation until 1939. Then President Franklin Roosevelt, heeding the pleas of merchants for 4 instead of 3 weeks for Christmas shopping, proclaimed November 23 (the fourth Thursday) instead of November 30 (the fifth).

A great many protests resulted, especially in New England where Thanksgiving rivals Christmas as a day for family reunions. The upshot was that 22 states accepted the new date; 23, including all the New England states, stuck by the last Thursday; 3 used both.

Confusion resulted in railroad holiday schedules and in the homecomings of families spread over several states. As a result, President Roosevelt announced in 1941 that he would revert to the old date in 1942. Later, Congress passed a resolution setting aside the fourth (which is usually, but not always, the last) Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

## News Quiz

### Compulsory Arbitration

1. Briefly outline the Taft-Hartley procedure that the federal government has used, on various occasions, in dealing with major work stoppages.
2. What is the Railway Labor Act?
3. Why have the states been somewhat limited in their ability to deal with large-scale work stoppages?
4. What has President Eisenhower suggested, concerning an increase in the powers and duties of government officials who act as go-betweens in labor-management disputes?
5. Explain, in general, how a system of compulsory arbitration would operate.
6. What are some arguments in favor of it?
7. Give arguments used by its opponents.

### Discussion

1. Do you or do you not favor compulsory arbitration in cases where labor and management are deadlocked in serious industrial disputes? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Can you suggest any other possible methods, not now in use, for handling such conflicts?

### Improving NATO

1. What officials are meeting this week in Washington, D. C.?
2. Describe the Atlantic Alliance as it exists today.
3. What criticisms do some observers make of NATO's ability to stop a large-scale communist ground attack?
4. Give the views of those who favor Spain's admission to the defense organization.
5. What do those who oppose NATO membership for Spain say?
6. Why do some people oppose De Gaulle's bid for an equal say with U. S. and British leaders in the Atlantic Alliance?
7. What are the views of those who back De Gaulle?
8. Give pros and cons on whether NATO should expand its activities into the political and economic fields.

### Discussion

1. Would you favor admitting Spain to NATO at this time? Why, or why not?
2. How do you feel NATO can best be strengthened? What specific steps would you recommend? Explain.

### Miscellaneous

1. Why is Uncle Sam preparing to close down bases in Morocco?
2. What steps are now being taken to find homes for Europe's refugees?
3. Name some leading personalities who are appearing on the "College News Conference" panel show during its series on the "Challenge of Competitive Coexistence."
4. Why is President Eisenhower's planned trip to Europe and Asia of great importance?
5. Briefly describe the importance of the Nile River to Egypt and Sudan.

### References

- "Can NATO Unity Be Restored?" by William R. Frye, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, August 1.  
 "France in the Atlantic Community," by Rene Pleven, *Foreign Affairs*, October.

### Answers to Know That Word

1. (c) deterioration; 2. (b) shrewd; 3. (b) intense ill-will; 4. (c) very harmful; 5. (a) excuse; 6. (d) non-essential; 7. (a) complete failure; 8. (a) fear.

### Pronunciations

- Charles de Gaulle—shārl' duh gōl'  
 Dmitri Shostakovich—dmē'trē shōs-tā-kaw'vich  
 Francisco Franco—frān-thēs'kō frāng'kō  
 Gamal Nasser—gā-māl' nās'ēr  
 Paul-Henri Spaak—paul'ān-rē' spāk'



